

18. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor comprising the steps of:

providing said textile piece good in an aqueous liquor;

adding (P_s) water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyesters as wet-acting lubricants, said polyesters (P_s) being produced from the esterification or transesterification of

(A_1) propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and combinations thereof,

or

(A_{21}) polyethylene glycols,

or

mixtures of (A_1) and (A_{21}),

with

(B_1) α,ω -dicarboxylic acids or terephthalic acid,

and

being end-capped with

(E_{21}) adducts of ethylene oxide onto a C_{14} -alkanol,

wherein the molar ratio (E_{21})/((A_1)+(A_{21})) is in the range from 0.04 to 0.3,

;
and

adding a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate.

19. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of a textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to claim 18, wherein: (P_s) is a polyester made from difunctional compounds (D); and monofunctional compounds (E) which are suitable for the end capping of the polyesters, and/or higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are~~

suitable for the branching of the polyesters.

(B₁) is terephthalic acid,

the polyoxyethylene chains have an average molecular weight in the range from 800 to 3000, and

the (GL)/(PEG) weight ratio, where (GL) denotes the proportion by weight of esterified ethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol and where (PEG) denotes the proportion by weight of all esterified polyoxyethylene from (A₂₁) and (E₂₁), is from 1:5 to 1:30.

20. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (P_s) is a polyester (P_{s'}) which is self-dispersible or colloidally soluble in water, made from the compounds as described above, and optionally from higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters, said compounds (H) being

(H₁) compounds containing 3 to 10 alcoholic hydroxyl groups, or

(H₃) hydroxycarboxylic acids containing at least 2 carboxyl groups and/or at least 2 hydroxyl groups and functional derivatives thereof.

21. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (P_s) is employed in the form of an aqueous, concentrated composition (W).

22. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W) is an aqueous composition which is characterised by a content of (P_s) and

(G) a thickening agent.

23. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W), in addition to (P_s) and optionally (G), contains at least one of the following components:

(X) a non-ionogenic or anionic emulsifier or a mixture of non-ionogenic and/or anionic emulsifiers,
(Y) an agent for adjusting the pH
and (Z) at least one formulation additive.

24. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (T) is at least one dye or at least one optical brightener.

25. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester fibres, optionally blended with other fibres, in jet dyeing machines.

26. (previously presented) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester microfibres, optionally blended with other fibres of comparable fineness
27. (previously presented) Wet-acting lubricant for the dyeing or optical brightening of textile piece goods in rope or tubular form by an exhaust method from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate, characterised by a content of (P_s) as defined in Claim 19.
28. (previously presented) Aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition which is an aqueous composition (W) which is defined as in Claim 21.
29. (previously presented) Aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition (W) according to Claim 28, essentially consisting of (P_s) and water and at least one of the additives (G), (X), (Y) and (Z).
30. (currently amended) Process for the production of an aqueous ~~, (G) or/and (X)~~ containing composition (W) according to Claim 29, comprising the steps of:
providing wherein a melt of (P_s) where (P_s) is as defined in claim 18; is mixed
mixing (P_s) in the presence of water with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of: (G) a thickening agent, or/and (X) a non-ionogenic or anionic emulsifier or a mixture of non-ionogenic and anionic emulsifiers or a mixture of non-ionogenic emulsifiers or a

mixture of anionic emulsifiers, and optionally one or more of (Y) an agent for adjusting the pH, and (Z) at least one formulation additive is added.

31. (previously presented) Process for the treatment of textile piece goods with a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor, under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate, characterised in that the process is carried out in the presence of a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyester (P_s), optionally in the form of an aqueous composition (W) as defined in claims 21, as a wet-acting lubricant.
32. (previously presented) Aqueous polyester composition (W'), essentially consisting of (P_s), (G) and water and optionally at least one of the additives (X), (Y) and (Z), in which (P_s) is as defined as a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyester, (G) is defined as a thickening agent, and (X), (Y) and (Z) are as defined in Claim 23.
33. (previously presented) Aqueous polyester composition (W") according to Claim 32, essentially consisting of (P_s'), (G) and water and additionally optionally one or more of the additives (Y) and/or (Z), in the form of an aqueous dispersion or colloidal solution.
34. (previously presented) Process according to claim 31, wherein (P_s) is removed at the end of the treatment process.
35. (canceled) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein the difunctional compounds (D) are aliphatic or

araliphatic diols, aliphatic, aromatic or araliphatic dicarboxylic acids or aliphatic hydroxymonocarboxylic acids.

36. (canceled) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate comprising the steps of:
- _____ providing textile piece in an aqueous liquor;
 - _____ adding (P_s) water-dispersible or colloidally soluble, end-capped polyesters as wet-acting lubricants, wherein (P_s) is a polyester made from:
 - _____ difunctional compounds (D), wherein the difunctional compounds (D) are selected from the group of: aliphatic diols, araliphatic diols, aliphatic dicarboxylic acids, aromatic dicarboxylic acids, araliphatic dicarboxylic acids, aliphatic hydroxymonocarboxylic acids and combinations thereof, and from
 - _____ monofunctional compounds (E) which are suitable for the end capping of the polyesters, and optionally from
 - _____ higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters; and
 - _____ adding a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate.